CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

2006

FOR

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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I. INTRODUCTION

All community water systems are required to provide their customers with an annual drinking water report known as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The major goals of the CCR are for water customers to better understand their water supply, make informed decisions regarding their personal use of drinking water and comprehend the importance of its protection for the future. It also gives you the opportunity to explain the dedication, knowledge and effort needed in order to provide your customers with safe drinking water.

The enclosed information, instructions and CCR template have been designed to assist you in the production of your water system's CCR. You may use, down load and copy this document for use in the preparation of your CCR.

If you need additional help or have questions contact Richard Thayer at 603-271-2950 or email at rthayer@des.state.nh.us

II. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CCR

Every community water system is required to produce a yearly Consumer Confidence Report (Ws-Env 352) and distribute that CCR to its customers no later than July 1 of each year.

In addition the water system must submit a copy of its CCR to the NH Water Supply Engineering Bureau (WSEB) no later than July 1 of each year.

The water system must also submit a completed and signed "CCR Certification Form" to the WSEB within 90 days after the delivery of the CCR to the water system's customers (or no later than October 1). The "CCR Certification Form" is on page 23 of this document.

The CCR must include:

A name and telephone number of a contact person from the water system

Information on public participation opportunities

The type, name, and general location of water system's sources

Availability and summary of the water system's source water assessment

Definitions of MCL, MCLG, TT, AL, and others as needed

Table summarizing data on detected regulated contaminants including required language about their possible source and health effects.

In addition the water system must make its CCR available to any member of the public who requests it and keep a copy of each year's CCR on file for a minimum of five years.

III. OBTAINING YOUR WATER QUALITY RESULTS

In order to produce your CCR you will need the water quality results for your water system.

For samples analyzed by the NH Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) Laboratory you can go to http://www.des.state.nh.us and then click on "DES Programs", then click on "One Stop Data Retrieval", then click on "Public Water Systems Consumer Confidence Reporting"; from there locate your water system and retrieve its data. Please note that this site can only provide you with water quality results that were analyzed by the NHDES Laboratory.

If you need help in determining 90^{th} percentile values for your lead and copper results please call Richard Thayer at the WSEB at 603-271-2950.

IV. DIRECTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE CCR TEMPLATE

The "CCR Template" portion of this document can be used to create a CCR specifically tailored to your water system (The CCR template is located just after these directions on pages 9 - 18).

CCR TEMPLATE
COVER PAGE of CCR (page 9)

This cover page is required and will become page one of your CCR.

Water System Name: You will first insert the name of your water system in the space just above or below the title "Water Quality Report – 2006" located on page 9 of the CCR template.

In the Section "What is the water quality of my drinking water?" insert a general statement about the water quality of the water provided by your water system.

Example: We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements. We will continue to work in your behalf in order to provide you with drinking water of the finest quality.

Example: Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards

Example: (if you had a violation(s) you could use) Last year we conducted more than __ tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected __ of those contaminants, and found only __ at a level higher than EPA allows.

In the Section "What is the source of my water?" you will need to identify the source(s) of the water delivered by your water system. You must explain the type of source water you provide (ground and/or surface water) and its general location.

Example: Your water comes from two bedrock wells approximately 250 feet deep. These wells are located in the field west of the pump house.

In the Section "Why are contaminants in my water?" the required language has been included in the template for you.

In the Section "How can I get involved?" you will need to insert the name of a person from your water system (with telephone number) that your customers can call if they have questions

about the water system. You will also need to put in the dates, time and location of the Water Board, Commissioner or business meetings for your water system. When regularly scheduled meetings are not available, you will need to inform your customers where they can obtain information on when and where meetings about the water system would be held.

In the Section "Other information" you may use this section of the template to include information on a variety of topics. Some of those topics are listed below. Please note that you only need to include the topics below that apply to your water system.

A) If your water system received any MCL or other violations issued by the WSEB during 2005 your 2006 CCR must include a clear explanation of the violation, any potential health effects, the length of the violation, and steps the water system has taken to correct the violation.

B) When a water system is operating under a variance or exemption the CCR must explain the reason why the variance or exemption was issued, the date it was issued, its renewal date and a status report on what the system is doing to remedy the situation.

C) When your water system uses a treatment process you should briefly explain the type of treatment that is being used and what the treatment process is used for.

D) For surface water systems that are required to measure Turbidity include the highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits set for your water system (Env-Ws 380). The required explanation for why turbidity is measured has been included for you in the CCR template.

In the Section "Do I need to take special precautions?" the required language has been included in the template for you.

In the Section "Definitions" the required language has been included in the template for you.

In the Section "Abbreviations" the required language has been included in the template for you.

Sample date information has been included in the template for you.

Radon information statement has been included in the template for you.

Turbidity information for why it is measured has been included (for surface water systems).

CCR TEMPLATE
DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS (pages 10-18)

As you can see this section consists of six columns. They are:

1) Contaminants (Units)
2) Level Detected and Violation, Yes or No (values entered here)
3) MCL
4) MCLG
5) Likely Source of Contamination
6) Health Effects

In this section of the template you need to enter information into only one column. That column is the second column entitled "Level Detected – Violation Yes or No". All the other columns are complete as required by EPA. You don't need to add information to them but may need to delete certain information in column six.

Column one lists each required contaminant and its unit of measurement. This column has been completed for you.

Column two requires that you enter values for only those contaminants that have detections. A detected contaminant is any contaminant with a laboratory analysis value at or above its minimum detection limit. Again, you will add detection values in column two for only those contaminants that have been detected. For example, if your laboratory analysis report shows an arsenic level of 4 ppb you would enter 4 into the "Level Detected" column in the Arsenic row of the Template. However, if the laboratory result showed no detection for arsenic [i.e. (BDL, Below Detectable Limit) (nd, not detectable at testing limits) (< .001 mg/l, < .005 mg/l etc.)] you would delete the horizontal arsenic row in the template. Please note that this CCR template has 88 contaminants listed in it (as required by EPA) and covers seven pages of this document. However just because a contaminant is listed does not mean you will include it in your CCR. In fact **any contaminant that was not detected will (must) have its row deleted from the CCR template**. Remember, on average, most community water systems in New Hampshire will have only four to six detected contaminants. Most of the 88 contaminants will not be detected. Since all undetected contaminants must have their corresponding rows deleted (from the template) a completed CCR should be only two or three pages in length.

It is required that samples of detected contaminants taken before 2005 have the date they were sampled also be included in column two just below the value you entered for that detected contaminant. Detected contaminants taken in 2005 don't need to have a date entered. For example, if there was a detected value for Antimony of 3 ppb and the sample was taken on 6/20/04 you would enter the value of 3 and then enter 6/20/04 under that value in column two. However if you had taken a sample in 6/20/05 with a detection of 3 ppb you would only need to enter the value of 3 and not the date.

At times you will need to enter average and range values in column two. When a contaminant's compliance with the MCL is determined by a running annual average of all the samples taken (for example: TTHM, HAA5) you need to report the highest average and the range of detected results. The words average and range should also be entered under the values for each in column two.

It is required that the detected contaminant values entered in column two must be, for the most part, entered as whole numbers such as ppm, ppb or ppt and not in mg/l. You should review the **"Conversion Chart"** (pages 18 – 21) to insure the value(s), as reported by the laboratory, are the same unit of measurement as shown in column one of the template for that contaminant. In addition, when you have lead and/or copper "action level" detections you will need to report them as 90th percentile values. You may contact Richard Thayer at 603-271-2950 or rthayer@des.state.nh.us if you need help in determining their 90th percentile values.

Yes or No violation entries for column two are required. Once you have entered a value for a detected contaminant you will need to put the word Yes or No in that same column. You will need to enter **"Yes"** when the value you entered was greater than the MCL (listed in column three) for that contaminant. When the value for the contaminant is equal to or less than the MCL you will enter **"No"**. Yes means there was a violation of the MCL while No means there was no violation. When Yes is entered you will also need to briefly explain the violation and what is being done to correct it. You can enter this information on the CCR Template's cover page in the section entitled "Other information". In addition when you enter "Yes" for a contaminant you must include the health effects language for that contaminant as explained in column six (see below).

Column three lists the MCL for the contaminant. This has been done for you.

Column four lists the MCLG for the contaminant. This has been done for you.

Column five lists the likely source of the contaminant. This has been done for you.

Column six uses required health effects language for each of the 88 listed contaminants. This required language can not be changed. When you have a detected contaminant that has a value greater than its MCL (as shown in column three) you are required to keep the health effects language in column six as part of your CCR. However, when a detected contaminant has a value equal to or below the MCL you are allowed to delete the health effects language for that contaminant (see page 8 on how to delete the health effects box for a contaminant). Some water systems may decide to leave the health effects data in their CCR, even for contaminants with values below the MCL. You are allowed to do this but you are not required to do so. The choice is up to you.

While most of the contaminants listed in the "CCR Template" have only one health effects statement Arsenic, Lead and Nitrate each have two different health effects statements. One or the other statement must be used depending upon the amount of the detected contaminant is present. For example **when arsenic** is detected above 5 ppb but at or below 10 ppb then one statement is

required and when it is above 10 ppb a different statement is required. With a detected value below 5ppm no statement is required. **When lead** is above the action level in more than 5%, but less than 10%, of the samples (this applies only to water systems that sample more than 20 sites for one round of sampling) one statement is required. Yet all water systems having a 90^{th} percentile value above 15 ppb requires a different statement. **For nitrate** a detected level above 5 ppm but below 10 ppm requires one statement while a level greater than 10 ppm requires a different statement and below 5 ppm requires that no statement be used. Again, for each of these three contaminants there are two health statements in the CCR template. Depending upon the value present you will need to use the correct statement for that value and delete the other statement. Also when any of these three contaminants have a detection value below the value requiring either health effects statement the value for the detected contaminant must be entered into the CCR but no health effects statement should be entered into the CCR for that contaminant. In addition remember that when any of these three contaminants are undetected their entire horizontal row should be deleted as with any undetected contaminant.

CCR TEMPLATE
ADDITIONAL REQUIRED ITEMS (pages 17-18)

Description of Drinking Water Contaminants is a descriptive section of the CCR template that is required, as worded, by EPA. You must include this portion of the template (as written) in your CCR.

Source Water Assessment Summaries must be completed for each source. You only need to enter the data required in the portions with parentheses. First enter the date the report was prepared. Then enter the source description (example: well one, the north well). Next using the information in Part 2 of your Assessment Report enter the high, medium and low susceptibility values for each source. Please note that the template includes three set ups for you enough for three sources. If you have less than three sources delete the set ups you don't use. If you have more than three sources add additional set ups as needed. Finally you will need to enter the name of a contact person from the water system, telephone number and water system office in the areas provided.

If you have any questions about your Assessment Report please contact Jessica Brock from the WSEB at 603-271-4071 or jbrock@des.state.nh.us

CCR TEMPLATE
OTHER DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

For detected contaminants not shown on the CCR template (for example; iron, manganese, pH, calcium and other unregulated contaminants) you are not required to report them on your CCR. However, if you want to include results for any unregulated contaminant you may do so on a separate section of your CCR.

V. USING YOUR COMPUTER TO COMPLETE THE CCR TEMPLATE

Please note that this entire document is in "Word".

Entering the Water System's Name on page one of the template. Enter the water system's name on page one of the template just below the title " Water Quality Report 2006".

Completing page one, the Cover Page of the template. When you enter information into the Cover Page's sections (What is the water quality of my drinking water? What is the source of my water? How can I get involved?, Other information) the section blocks will automatically expand in proportion to the amount of information you enter.

Adding detection values and Yes or No statement in column two. Insert the value of a detected contaminant by moving the curser to column two of the contaminant's row and enter the contaminant's value. To enter either Yes or No double click to get to next line below the value you just entered and then enter either Yes or No. If you need to enter date do the same process and enter the date under Yes or No. The date can't exceed eight characters (example: 02/02/05).

Deleting a horizontal row for an undetected contaminant. Go to the row you want to delete and click on the row with your cursor. Then go to the icon at the top of the screen titled "Table" and then go to "Delete" and then go to "Rows" and click.

Choosing one health effect statement for arsenic, lead and nitrate in column six. Once you determine the correct health effects statement you need to then delete the other statement by highlighting it and hitting the delete button.

Deleting health effects language in column six. When a detected contaminant does not exceed the MCL you can delete the health effects language by highlighting the words in the cell for that contaminant's row and hit the delete button. Also if all your detected contaminants are below their respective MCLs you can delete the entire 'Health Effects" column for those contaminants by clicking in the column with the cursor. Next go to the icon at the top of the screen titled "Table" and then go to "Delete" and then go to "Columns" and click.

Completing the Source Water Protection Assessment portion of the template. You will enter data between the parentheses for each source you are reporting. Delete the existing words in the parentheses and then enter the correct information as required.

Water Quality Report – 2006

What is the water quality of my drinking water?
What is the source of my water?
Why are contaminants in my water? Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the US Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). **How can I get involved?**
Other information:
Do I need to take special precautions? Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ trans-plants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Definitions:
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. They are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
TT: Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Abbreviations:
ppm: parts per million
ppb: parts per billion
ppt: parts per trillion
ppq: parts per quadrillion
MFL: million fibers per liter
N/A: Not Applicable
nd: not detectable at testing limits
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
pCi/L: pico curies per liter

Sample Dates: The results for detected contaminants listed below are from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations ending with the year 2005. Results prior to 2005 will include the date the sample was taken.

Radon: Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. It can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. It is a known human carcinogen. Breathing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may cause an increased risk of stomach cancer. Presently EPA is reviewing a standard for radon in water.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored by surface water systems because it is a good indicator of water quality and thus helps measure the effectiveness of the treatment process. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected Violation Yes or No	MCL	MCLG		Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria		> 40 samples 5% are positive, < 40 samples one is positive	0		Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)		TT	N/A		Naturally present in the Environment	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
Turbidity (NTU)		TT	N/A		Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
Fecal Coliform And E. Coli Bacteria		0	0		Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.
Radioactive Contaminants						
Radon (pCi/L)		None	0		Erosion of natural deposits	Presently the US Environmental Protection Agency is reviewing a standard for radon in drinking water. See radon note above.
Alpha-Emitters (pCi/L)		15	0		Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation know as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium (ug/L)		30	0		Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

Combined Radium (pCi/L)		5	0		Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants						
Antimony (ppb)		6	6		Discharge from petroleum; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar
Arsenic (ppb)		10	0		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	(5 ppb through 10 ppb) While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. (above 10 ppm) Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Asbestos (MFL)		7	7		Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.
Barium (ppm)		2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Beryllium (ppb)		4	4		Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.
Cadmium (ppb)		5	5		Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
Chromium (ppb)		100	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Copper (ppm)		AL=1.3	1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Cyanide (ppb)		200	200		Discharge from steel/metal factories;	Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many

					discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories	years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.
Fluoride (ppm)		4	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth., and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Lead (ppb)	Number of Samples Above AL Was	AL=15	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	(15 ppb in more than 5%) Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). (above 15 ppb) Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)		2	2		Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland	Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)		10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	(5 ppm through10ppm) Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. (Above 10 ppm) Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)		1	1		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill, and if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Selenium (ppm)		50	50		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits;	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail

					discharge from mines	losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.
Thallium (ppb)		2	0.5		Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories	Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines or liver.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides						
2,4-D (ppb)		70	70		Runoff from herbicides used on row crops	Some people who drink water containing the weed killer 2,4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)		50	50		Residue of banned herbicide	Some people who drink water containing silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
Acrylamide		TT	0		Added in water during sewage/wastewater treatment	Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time could have problems with their nervous system or blood, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Alachlor (ppb)		2	0		Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Atrazine (ppb)		3	3		Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)		200	0		Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines	Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Carborfuran (ppb)		40	40		Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa	Some people who drink water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, or nervous or productive systems.
Chlordane (ppb)		2	0		Residue of banned termiticide	Some people who drink water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Dalapon (ppb)		200	200		Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way	Some people who drink water containing dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)		400	400		Discharge from chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing (Di 2-ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience toxic effects such as weight loss, liver enlargement or possible reproductive difficulties.
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)		6	0		Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Dibromo-chloropropane (ppt)		200	0		Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards	Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Dinoseb (ppb)		7	7		Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables	Some people who drink water containing dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
Diquat (ppb)		20	20		Runoff from herbicide use	Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)		30	0		Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Endrin (ppb)		2	2		Residue of banned insecticide	Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
Ethylene dibromide(EDB) (ppt)		50	0		Discharge from petroleum refineries	Some people who drink water containing ethylele dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Glyphosate (ppb)		700	700		Runoff from herbicide use	Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.
Heptachlor (ppt)		400	0		Residue of banned termiticide	Some people who drink water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Heptachlor-epoxide (ppt)		200	0		Breakdown of heptachlor	Some people who drink water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Hexachloro-benzene (ppb)		1	0		Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Lindane (ppt)		200	200		Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens	Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.
Methoxychlor (ppb)		40	40		Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock	Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
Oxamyl (Vydate) (ppb)		200	200		Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes	Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.
PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls) (ppt)		500	0		Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals	Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Penta-chlorophenol (ppb)		1	0		Discharge from wood preserving factories	Some people who drink water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Picloram (ppb)		500	500		Herbicide runoff	Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
Simazine (ppb)		4	4		Herbicide runoff	Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.
Toxaphene (ppb)		3	0		Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle	Some people who drink water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their kidneys, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Benzene (ppb)		5	0		Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Bromate (ppb)		10	0		By-product of drinking-water chlorination	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Carbon tetrachlorude (ppb)		5	0		Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities	Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chloro-benzene (ppb)		100	100		Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
Chloramines (ppm)		MRDL = 4	MRDL G =4		Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.
Chlorine (ppm)		MRDL = 4	MRDL G = 4		Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Chlorite (ppm)		1	.8		By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous systems effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.
Chlorine dioxide (ppb)		MRDL = 800	MRDL G=800		Water additive used to control microbes	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing

						chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.
o-Dichloro-benzene (ppb)		600	600		Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.
p-Dichloro-benzene (ppb)		75	75		Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.
1,2-Dichloro-ethane (ppb)		5	0		Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,1-Dichloro-ethylene (ppb)		7	7		Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylele in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
cis-1,2-Dichloro-ethylene (ppb)		70	70		Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylele in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
Trans-1,2-Dichloro-ethylene (ppb)		100	100		Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
Dichloro-methane (ppb)		5	0		Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)		5	0		Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Ethylbenzene (ppb)		700	700		Discharge from petroleum factories	Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)		60	N/A		By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) (ppb)		13	13		A gasoline additive	The New Hampshire Bureau of Health Risk Assessment considers MTBE a possible human carcinogen.
Styrene (ppb)		100	100		Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills	Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)		5	0		Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners	Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylelen in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)		70	70		Discharge from textile-finishing factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.

1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)		200	200		Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)		5	3		Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2- trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Trichloro-ethylene (ppb)		5	0		Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
TTHM (Take total of contaminants below) Bromodichloromethane Bromoform Dibromomethane Chloroform (ppb)		80	N/A		By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Toluene (ppm)		1	1		Discharge from petroleum factories	Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)		2	0		Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastic factories	Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Xylenes (total contaminants listed below) M/P-Xylenes O-Xlyene (ppm)		10	10		Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

Description of Drinking Water Contaminants:

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming
Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain

contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Source Water Assessment Summary:

The NH Department of Environmental Services has prepared a Source Water Assessment Report for the source(s) serving this community water system, assessing the sources' vulnerability to contamination. The results of the assessment, prepared on (date(s)), are as follows:

(First source name and/or description), received (number) high susceptibility ratings, (number) medium susceptibility ratings, and (number) low susceptibility ratings.
(Second source name and/or description) received (number) high susceptibility ratings, (number) medium susceptibility ratings, and (number) low susceptibility ratings.
(Third source name and/or description), received (number) high susceptibility ratings, (number) medium susceptibility ratings, and (number) low susceptibility ratings.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at (water system office or other location). For more information call (water system's contact and telephone number) or visit NH Department of Environmental Services Drinking Water Source Water Assessment Program web site at www.des.state.nh.us/dwspp

VII. Converting Detection Values to Whole Numbers

CONVERSION CHART

TEST RESULTS					
Contaminant	MCL in compliance units (mg/L)	Multiply by....	Unit Meas.	MCLG	MCL
Microbiological Contaminants					
Total Coliform Bacteria	--	--	--	0	> 40 samples is 5% positive < 40 samples is one positive monthly sample
Turbidity	--	--	--	n/a	TT (NTU)
Fecal coliform and *E coli*	--	--	--	0	0
Radioactive Contaminants					
Beta/photon emitters	4 mrem/yr	--	mrem/yr	0	4
Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L	--	pCi/L	0	15

Uranium To change units from ug/L to pCi/L divide the ug/L units by 1.5	30 ug/L	--	ug/L	0	30
Radon	pCi/L	--	pCi/L	None	None
Combined radium	5 pCi/L	--	pCi/L	0	5
Inorganic Contaminants					
Antimony	.006	1,000	ppb	6	6
Arsenic	.01	1,000	ppb	0	10
Asbestos	7 MFL	--	MFL	7	7
Barium	2	--	ppm	2	2
Beryllium	.004	1,000	ppb	4	4
Cadmium	.005	1,000	ppb	5	5
Chromium	.1	1,000	ppb	100	100
Copper	AL=1.3	--	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3
Cyanide	.2	1,000	ppb	200	200
Fluoride	4	--	ppm	4	4
Lead	AL=.015	1,000	ppb	0	AL=15
Mercury (inorganic)	.002	1,000	ppb	2	2
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	--	ppm	10	10
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	1	--	ppm	1	1
Selenium	.05	1,000	ppb	50	50
Thallium	.002	1,000	ppb	0.5	2
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides					
2,4-D	.07	1,000	ppb	70	70
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	.05	1,000	ppb	50	50
Acrylamid	-----	--	TT	0	TT
Alachlor	.002	1,000	ppb	0	2
Atrazine	.003	1,000	ppb	3	3
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	.0002	1,000,000	ppt	0	200
Carborfuran	.04	1,000	ppb	40	40
Chlordane	.002	1,000	ppb	0	2
Dalapon	.2	1,000	ppb	200	200
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	.4	1,000	ppb	400	400
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	.006	1,000	ppb	0	6
Dibromochloropropane	.0002	1,000,000	ppt	0	200

Dinoseb	.007	1,000	ppb	7	7
Diquat	.02	1,000	ppb	20	20
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	.00000003	1,000,000,000	ppq	0	30
Endothall	.1	1,000	ppb	100	100
Endrin	.002	1,000	ppb	2	2
Epichlorohydrin	----	--	--	0	TT
Ethylene dibromide	.00005	1,000,000	ppt	0	50
Glyphosate	.7	1,000	ppb	700	700
Heptachlor	.0004	1,000,000	ppt	0	400
Heptachlor epoxide	.0002	1,000,000	ppt	0	200
Hexachlorobenzene	.001	1,000	ppb	0	1
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	.05	1,000	ppb	50	50
Lindane	.0002	1,000,000	ppt	200	200
Methoxychlor	.04	1,000	ppb	40	40
Oxamyl [Vydate]	.2	1,000	ppb	200	200
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	.0005	1,000,000	ppt	0	500
Pentachlorophenol	.001	1,000	ppb	0	1
Picloram	.5	1,000	ppb	500	500
Simazine	.004	1,000	ppb	4	4
Toxaphene	.003	1,000	ppb	0	3

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Benzene	.005	1,000	ppb	0	5
Bromate	.010	1,000	ppb	0	10
Carbon tetrachloride	.005	1,000	ppb	0	5
Chloramines	MRDL=4	--	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4
Chlorine	MRDL=4	--	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4
Chlorite	1	--	ppm	0.8	1
Chlorine dioxide	MRDL=.8	1,000	ppb	MRDLG=800	MRDL=800
Chlorobenzene	.1	1,000	ppb	100	100
o-Dichlorobenzene	.6	1,000	ppb	600	600
p-Dichlorobenzene	.075	1,000	ppb	75	75
1,2-Dichlorethane	.005	1,000	ppb	0	5
1,1-Dichloroethylene	.007	1,000	ppb	7	7
cis-1,2-	.07	1,000	ppb	70	70

Dichloroethylene					
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	.1	1,000	ppb	100	100
Dichloromethane	.005	1,000	ppb	0	5
1,2-Dichloropropane	.005	1,000	ppb	0	5
Ethylbenzene	.7	1,000	ppb	700	700
Haloacetic Acids	.060	1,000	ppb	n/a	60
MtBE	.013	1,000	ppb	13	13
Styrene	.1	1,000	ppb	100	100
Tetrachloroethylene	.005	1,000	ppb	0	5
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	1,000	ppb	70	70
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	.2	1,000	ppb	200	200
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	.005	1,000	ppb	3	5
Trichloroethylene	.005	1,000	ppb	0	5
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	.080	1,000	ppb	n/a	80
Toluene	1	--	ppm	1	1
Vinyl Chloride	.002	1,000	ppb	0	2
Xylenes	10	--	ppm	10	10

MAILING REQUIREMENTS NEXT PAGE

VIII.CCR MAILING REQUIREMENTS

Community Water Systems are required to mail or otherwise deliver a copy of their CCR to each of their customers who receive water bills. In addition the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) expects larger water systems (water systems that serve over 3,300 people**)** to make serious and "good faith" efforts to reach non-bill paying consumers. This means selecting the most appropriate method or methods to reach those consumers. Those options include but are not limited to:

Posting the CCR on the Internet

Mailing the CCR to postal patrons in metropolitan areas the water system serves

Advertising the availability of the CCR in the news media

Publishing the CCR in a local newspaper

Posting the CCR in public places such as city halls, libraries, lunch rooms of public buildings or schools

Delivering multiple copies of the CCR for distribution to apartment buildings or large private employers

Delivering the CCR to community organizations

EPA does not want to place an undue burden on these water systems but believes that it is in their interest to spread the word about the quality of its water as widely as possible. At a minimum, the EPA would interpret the inclusion of a note in the CCR, asking recipients to share the information with non-bill paying consumers, as part of a "good faith" effort.

In addition you are required to mail a copy of your 2006 CCR to the WSEB no later than July 1, 2006.

VIIII. CCR CERTIFICATION FORM MAILING REQUIREMENTS

The CCR rule also requires that within 90 days from the date of delivery to your customers (or no latter than October 1, 2006) you must send a completed "2006 CCR Certification Form" to the WSEB.

A copy of the "2006 CCR Certification Form" is located on the next page (page 23) of this document.

Please mail both a copy of your CCR and completed "2006 CCR Certification Form" to:

Mr. Richard Thayer
NHDES
Water Supply Engineering Bureau
PO Box 95
Concord, NH 03302-0095

2006 CCR Certification Form for Water Systems

CWS Name: _____

CWS Town: _____

CWS I.D. Number: _____

The community water system indicated above hereby confirms that the Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to customers. Further, the water system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the NH Water Supply Engineering Bureau.

System-specific details on CCR distribution to customers are outlined below: (check all that apply)

_____CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify methods: _____

_____

_____ Systems that serve apartment complexes, schools etc. "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

_____ posting the CCR on the Internet at _____

_____ mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area

_____ advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

_____ publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

_____ posting the CCR in public places (attach list of locations)

_____ delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, schools, and large private employers

_____ delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

_____ other _____

Certified by: Name: _____

Title: _____

Phone #: _____ Date: _____